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1980/01/03

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SECRETARY BROWN

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With Revised Texts

4/2/72 interview

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Schedule, Itinerary, and U.S. Delegation
(Subject to Change)

03 JAN 1980

Saturday, January 5

9:10 p.m. Arrival, Beijing Airport. Honor Guard Ceremony.
Welcoming reception for selected members of the
official delegation

Sunday, January 6

10:00 a.m. Conference with Ambassador Woodcock and Staff
at Residence

Lunch at Guest House

2:00 p.m. Visit to Imperial Palace Museum

6:50 p.m. Depart Guest House for Welcome Banquet at Great
Hall of People hosted by Defense Minister Xu

Monday, January 7

8:50 a.m. Depart Guest House for Great Hall of People

9:00 a.m. Meeting with Vice-Premier Geng and Deputy Chief
of General Staff Wu

12:30 p.m. Lunch with Foreign Minister Huang Hua

4:00 p.m. Continue talks with Vice-Premier Geng at State
Guest House

Dinner at Guest House

7:45 p.m. Depart Guest House for evening entertainment

10:00 p.m. Return to Guest House

Tuesday, January 8

10:00 a.m. Meeting with Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping

Lunch at Guest House

p.m. Visit to the People's Liberation Army's
Military Academy

Dinner at Guest House

8:00 p.m. Meet with Director Zhang Aiping and Vice Director
Qian Weishen of National Defense and Science
Technology Commission

Wednesday, January 9

8:00 a.m. Depart for Great Wall

11:00 a.m. Official Delegation visit 6th Armored Division.
Wives to visit the Ming Tombs

Lunch at respective locations and return separately to Guest House

4:30 p.m. Meeting with Chairman Hua

6:50 p.m. Depart Guest House for Return Banquet at Great Hall hosted by Secretary and Mrs. Brown

Thursday, January 10

8:00 a.m. Depart Guest House for Airport and Departure Ceremony

9:25 a.m. Arrive at Yangcun and view F-6 Fighter Aircraft Demonstration

12:30 a.m. Arrive Wuhan. Greeted by Military Region Commander Wang Bicheng

Lunch at Army Guest House

3:30 p.m. Visit Institute of Physical Culture

Banquet and entertainment hosted by MR Commander Wang

Friday, January 11

8:30 a.m. Visit Submarine Shipbuilding Shipyard

Lunch

3:00 p.m. Departure for Shanghai

7:00 p.m. Banquet hosted by Commander Shanghai Garrison Command Ho Yixiang

Saturday, January 12

8:30 a.m. Depart Guest House to visit units of the East Sea Fleet

Lunch at Fleet Headquarters

Saturday, January 12 (Continued)

Visit Machine Tool Factory and Shanghai
Industrial Exhibition Hall

Evening free

Sunday, January 13

a.m.

Free

11:30 a.m.

Depart Shanghai for Tokyo, Japan

SECRETARY BROWN'S VISIT
TO CHINA

2 January 1980

OFFICIAL DELEGATION

Dr. Harold Brown, Secretary of Defense
Mrs. Harold (Colene) Brown
Miss Deborah Ruth Brown

Ambassador Leonard Woodcock, US Ambassador to the People's Republic of China
Mrs. Leonard Woodcock

Mr. Robert W. Komer, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
Mrs. Robert (Geraldine) Komer

Mr. George Seignious, Director, United States Arms Control and
Disarmament Agency

Mr. David E. McGiffert, Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
for Policy and Assistant Secretary of Defense
(International Security Affairs)

Dr. Gerald P. Dinneen, Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Research and Engineering) and Assistant
Secretary of Defense (Communications Command,
Control and Intelligence)

Mr. Richard Holbrooke, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian
and Pacific Affairs

Mr. Thomas B. Ross, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)
Mrs. Thomas (Gunilla) Ross

Mr. Edward R. Jayne II, Associate Director for National Security and
and International Affairs, Office of Management
and Budget

Mr. Jack L. Stempler, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Legislative
Affairs)

VADM Thor Hanson, USN, Director, Joint Staff

Mr. Michael H. Armacost, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (East Asia,
Pacific, and Inter-American Affairs), International
Security Affairs

BGen Carl R. Smith, USAF, Military Assistant to the Secretary of Defense

Mr. Nicholas Platt, Staff Member, National Security Council

Mr. Michel Oksenberg, Staff Member, National Security Council

Mr. Charles Neuhauser, Assistant National Intelligence Officer for China

ACCOMPANYING MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION

* Col Donald Y. Wakefield, USA, Military Assistant to the Assistant
- Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)

LTC Alfred K. Richeson, USA, Assistant to the Director, East Asia and
Pacific Region, for Regional Studies, International
Security Affairs, Department of Defense

* Mr. Darryl N. Johnson, Chief Political Officer, Office of the People's
Republic of China and Mongolia Affairs, Department
of State

* Mr. John M. Joyce, Staff Member, Policy Planning Staff, US Arms Control
and Disarmament Agency

Dr. Victoria Chan Paley, White House Fellow, Department of Defense

Mr. Joseph E. Zaice, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Personal
Security)

*Mr. John A. Goldsmith, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary
of Defense (Public Affairs)

*Maj James S. McCallum, USA, Assistant to the Director, East Asia and
Pacific Region, for Regional Studies, International
Security Affairs, Department of Defense

Mr. William Brown, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Personal
Security)

Mrs. Nancy Brady, Secretary to the Secretary of Defense

Mrs. Thelma Stubbs, Secretary to the Secretary of Defense

Ms. Sally McElroy, Secretary to the Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Public Affairs)

Mr. Joseph McCrossan, Department of Defense Photographer

*Mr. Audley A. Maxwell, Jr., Special Agent (Security)

*Mr. Robert E. Lathrop, Jr., Special Agent (Security)

*Mr. Billy J. Evans, Special Agent (Security)

*Mr. David A. Boyer, Special Agent (Security)

*Mr. Richard E. Thibau, Special Agent (Security)

* Advance Party

ACCOMPANYING PRESS:

Mr. Icarus N. Pappas, CBS News Reporter
Ms. Hillary Brown, NBC News Reporter
Mr. John F. McWethy, ABC News Reporter
Mr. Dave Martin, Newsweek Magazine Reporter
Mr. Norman Ray Kempster, Los Angeles Times Reporter
Mr. Kenneth H. Bacon, Wall Street Journal Reporter

Mr. Minister and Distinguished Guests:

On behalf of my wife and my colleagues, I extend my deepfelt thanks for your gracious welcome. We eagerly anticipate the days ahead -- our talks on matters of mutual concern, our visits to military units, and our contact with your people. I believe that the friendships we make during the coming week will grow into relationships that contribute to world peace.

A little over a year ago, President Carter and Premier Hua announced that our two governments had agreed to recognize each other and to establish diplomatic relations. On that occasion, President Carter stated, "The change that I am announcing will be of great long-term benefit to the peoples of both our countries and China and to all the peoples of the world. Normalization and the expanded commercial and cultural relations that it will bring will contribute to the well being of our nation, to our own national interests, and it will also enhance the stability of Asia."

Since then, these high hopes for our new relationship have begun to be realized. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping made a successful and historic visit to the United States, and Vice-President Mondale was welcomed by your great nation. Our economic, cultural, and scientific relations have flourished. Our consultations on matters of common strategic concern have widened and deepened. The security of our two countries has been enhanced as a result of these expanding ties.

But we meet at a time of severe challenge to those fundamental principles which sustain a peaceful community of independent nations-- principles to which both of our countries are committed. In the Middle

East, the Iranian Government holds American diplomatic personnel as hostages, contrary to the most fundamental rules of international conduct. In Southeast Asia, Vietnam, with Soviet backing, has invaded its neighbor Kampuchea, callously inflicting untold human suffering in the process. In Southwest Asia, the Soviet Union has committed aggression against one of its neighbors, in an effort to subjugate the Moslem people of Afghanistan. In other areas, the Soviet Union is exacerbating local tensions and seeking to exploit them for its own strategic benefit. These developments test the resolve of all countries committed to the maintenance of a just world order. Under these circumstances, increased cooperation between China and the U.S. can be an important element in the maintenance of global tranquility.

Improved relations between China and the U.S. are not directed against any third country, though the action of others can affect the nature of our relationship. In the course of the past eight years, we have discovered that we have no reason to be enemies, and we have compelling reasons to be friends. Previously, our two nations dissipated much energy by planning for the contingency of conflict with each other. This abnormal situation diminished our ability to deal with the real threats to our security. But now the United States recognizes its stake in a secure, strong, and friendly China. And we believe that China benefits from a powerful, confident, and globally engaged America.

Indeed, we both seek a peaceful environment -- we because we have much to lose from a world of disorder and strife; you because rapid modernization requires stability and peace. Such a world -- in which diplomats are able to reconcile differences among nations without fear

for their personal safety and in which weak and small nations have no fear of military domination by outside powers -- is essential not only for China and the United States, but for all nations that seek to preserve their independence and enhance their material well being.

With these considerations in mind, I have come to China at your kind invitation and President Carter's request to broaden the security dialogue between our two governments and to exchange views on how we might facilitate wider cooperation on security matters in the future.

For some years we have exchanged general perspectives on international political and security affairs as well as on specific issues of mutual concern. These discussions have enabled us to deepen our understanding of world affairs, limit disagreements in areas where our positions differ, and maximize opportunities for parallel actions where our interests converge. I believe we should continue to broaden these exchanges. It is particularly important that we discuss the situation in Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Indochina, and Northeast Asia.

The stability we both seek can best be attained if restraint, regularity, and predictability exist in the production and deployment of arms. For that reason, George Seignious, the head of our Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has accompanied me, and will participate in our discussion of arms control issues and hold separate talks with his Chinese counterparts.

We have begun to realize the benefits of contacts between our defense attaches. I am prepared to discuss arrangements for expanding such contacts and exchanges.

Such cooperation offers benefits which are mutual. It threatens no third party. It reflects no intent to provoke any nation. But it should remind others that if they threaten the shared interests of the United States and China, we can respond with complementary actions in the field of defense as well as diplomacy.

Mr. Minister, as the first American Secretary of Defense to visit China, I bring an awareness of the important strategic concerns we share; a conviction that if we consult closely, remain vigilant to dangers, and husband our strength, aggression which could precipitate global conflict can be deterred; and a willingness to share with you assessments of the military challenges we face, and the efforts we are mustering to counter them.

Mr. Minister, I have looked forward to this visit with keen anticipation. I know that our discussions will be productive. And I ask you now to join me in a toast to the health of Premier Hua, of Vice Premier Deng, of Defense Minister Xu, our Chinese hosts, the Chinese people; and to the peace and security of the world that our further cooperation can do so much to strengthen.

MEI ZHONG YOUYI WAN SUI! GAN BEI

LONG LIVE SINO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP! BOTTOMS UP!